

ORLEANS COUNTY MONITOR.

VOL. 21--No. 14.

BARTON, VERMONT, MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1892.

GEO. H. BLAKE, PUBLISHER.

ORLEANS COUNTY MONITOR.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

GEO. H. BLAKE,
BARTON, VT.

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The sugar trust has finally absorbed its one antagonist, Claus Spreckles. It cost \$7,000,000 but it was a case of necessity. A Standard oil decision in the case of the sugar trust would come in very neatly just about now.

It is significant that the cable dispatches from this country giving a formidable list of our cruisers and revenue vessels which were preparing for Behring Sea was read in England with incredulous surprise. The time has gone by when the navy of the United States can be laughed at. This is a good occasion to impress upon the peanut democratic politicians in Congress, the necessity of increasing rather than cutting down the appropriations for the navy department. There is no fear of war, but there is less fear of it if we have a first class naval armament.

After purging itself of an incompetent board of officers and managers the Grant Monument Association has taken a new hold upon life. Under the energetic management of the new board the project has assumed the proportions of a certainty and the ceremonies of laying the cornerstone are now set down for April 27, when President Harrison will do the honors. This is a tardy tribute, but will be the more welcome because delayed. Republics are not ungrateful. They are forgetful, but the life of the Union's preserver should ever be a sweet memory and the erection of the Grant monument will serve as a reminder of the nation's debt.

THE BEHRING SEA MATTER.

When the United States purchased Alaska of Russia it was understood that the purchase included the waters of Behring Sea. These waters are the home and breeding places of a great number of seals—the best sealing grounds in the world. England, which claims to own almost everything on the globe, except a few patches here and there, sets up the claim that her sealing vessels have a right to catch seals in portions of those waters. The United States denies the right, and there has been more or less controversy over the matter for several years. Finally an arbitration scheme was instituted and negotiations for that have been under way for some time. Meanwhile a temporary arrangement, for the protection of the seals has been in operation, known as the *modus vivendi*. During the last four weeks a treaty for arbitration and final settlement has been perfected, and the settlement cannot be far off. The England diplomats have been very slow, both in the treaty and the *modus vivendi* matters, and it came to that when it was necessary for Secretary Blaine and President Harrison to set their feet down heavily and demand immediate attention to the business. Lord Salisbury, the English premier, was brought to his senses and the affair will be amicably adjusted. Considerable war talk has been indulged in on both sides of the Atlantic, but neither country will be in haste to involve itself in war without most serious cause.

THE GOVERNOR QUESTION.

There seems to be a lull in the Fuller boom for the governorship. We see no reason why he would not make a good governor. Some papers have intimated that he is of small calibre. While there may be men of more brains in the state, Col. Fuller, in our estimation, is the equal of our present Governor and would, without much doubt, make as good an official. He is a thorough business man and would give his best attention to his official duties, and the present Governor has done no more than this. The opposition to Col. Fuller has not yet united on any particular candidate, though there is considerable talk of taking up a farmer. There is no objection to a farmer provided a fit man is chosen. Very few farmers have the requisite education and experience, though they may have native ability

and integrity. Among those of this class named are Spear of Braintree, Chapin of Middlesex and Fletcher of Cavendish. All these gentlemen have had more or less legislative experience, and neither of them would be likely to dishonor the state if elected.

Fairbanks and Grout are making a push for the nomination, though each of them have friends who would be glad of their advancement. Grout has made a good record as speaker during two sessions, and, but for the fact that his brother is a Congressman, he would be actively in the race with a good chance for winning. He may come in strong at the last end as a compromise candidate.—*Manchester Journal*.

SALISBURY'S REPLY.

Lord Salisbury's reply to Mr. Wharton's note of February 22, is not as complete as it might be, but it is a distinct withdrawal by the Englishman of his one-sided proposition. He now abandons his preposterous notion that this country alone should be held responsible for damages done to Canadian sealers and expresses a willingness to submit Great Britain to the same agreement. This, of course, is an arrangement to be entered into subsequent to the ratification of the treaty of arbitration. In this proposition we see nothing that is not fair. In fact, it seems to us an eminently fit way of disposing of the difficulty. It is only a natural step in the progress of negotiation that includes a treaty of arbitration to settle property rights. No person is injured. The next step will be the immediate ratification of the treaty of arbitration followed by the meeting of the arbitrators. The whole matter is now on a satisfactory way to settlement. It is now in a condition which, but for President Harrison's patriotic firmness, it never would have reached. The Tory leader in London has learned that he is not dealing with a Bayard in Washington. The present aspect of the question is a triumph of American firmness exhibited through American diplomacy and is another feature of an administration that is American to the core.—*Statesman*.

PRESIDENT HARRISON.

Born in 1833. President Harrison, has reached the full maturity of his power, and is at the point where a strong man renders his highest service to his time; the point where strength remains undiminished, and experience steadies and controls the impulses. He is also, probably, at the height of his public career; at the close of a successful administration he stands out as the apparently inevitable choice of his party for a second term. Differing from him on important questions of public policy, the *Christian Union* has always been glad to recognize in our chief magistrate a man of unstained record, of sincere patriotism, of large capacity and of excellent equipments for his high office. It is too early to sum up and characterize President Harrison's administration, but his record to date would make him a formidable opponent to any candidate who may be placed in the field against him. He lacks the intangible quality of attraction which counts for so much in the career of public men like Mr. Clay and Mr. Blaine; he has little power of stirring enthusiasm. But he commands the confidence of his friends and the respect of his opponents. He is known to be upright, outspoken, and trustworthy. It is said of him by men of all parties—and it is a fine tribute to his character—that he is a president who never lies. He is often blunt and lacking in tact, but he never tells a man who sees him at the White House one thing and straightway does another.

As a candidate for a second term, several things will count strongly in his favor. There is every reason to believe that his administration will be entirely free from scandals; so far no lack of personal rectitude has attached in any degree to the men whom Mr. Harrison has called about him, with perhaps a single exception. The departments are said never to have been more efficiently managed. The public business is kept steadily in hand. Indeed, so assiduously does Mr. Harrison apply himself to the discharge of his duties that, like Mr. Cleveland, he is criticised for lack of the sense of proportion in his work; for doing with his own hand what might well be passed over to others less heavily burdened with greater responsibilities. This is a fault, but it is one of those faults from which we do not greatly suffer. President Harrison stands clearly and definitely for a consistent policy; he is the ar-

dent advocate of a high tariff, of subsidies to American shipping, of large pensions, of a new navy, and of federal control of elections. On some of these points the *Christian Union* is as frankly in opposition, but it thoroughly respects a man who nails his flag to the mast and keeps it flying seven days in the week. President Harrison stands for a definite, aggressive policy, and in political struggles that is half the battle. The democratic party may profitably study his example at this point. There is good reason to hope, moreover, that Mr. Harrison will go to the polls next autumn with every foreign complication disposed of, not only in the interest of the country, but with a certain amount of political capital secured in the general settlement. A clean record of four years, a definite and aggressive policy, and successful settlement of foreign complications will make Mr. Harrison a formidable candidate for the presidency. He can be beaten, if at all, only by a candidate as frank and outspoken as himself.—*Christian Union*.

"For several years," says John Park, of Beaver Creek, Minn., "during the winter, I have been troubled with a painful swelling of the feet, which physicians claimed was rheumatic gout. I was treated by some of our best physicians, and obtained but little, if any, relief, and used many so-called cures, without benefit. During the winter of 1887, when my feet were so swollen and inflamed that I could not wear my boots, I commenced using Chamberlain's Pain Balm. The first application reduced the swelling and inflammation, and the use of one fifty cent bottle so completely relieved me, that I discontinued my canes and was able to get around all right and wear my boots." 50 cent bottles for sale by H. C. Pierce Druggist.

THE BROKEN NEW MEXICO BANKS.

The facts in regard to the Silver City and Deming, N. M., bank failures are coming to light and the failure is probably a worse affair than was at first anticipated. From the Lyndon *Union* we gather the following facts: C. H. Dane, who married a daughter of Gen. Chase, late of Lyndon, was a resident in New Mexico. The rate of interest in that territory ranges from 12 per cent, upward. Mr. Dane started up the Deming bank in 1881, a part of the stock was taken by Lyndon and other Caledonia county parties. The money at first paid about 12 per cent. annually. Mr. Dane, ambitious to do more business, organized the Silver City bank with a capital of \$50,000, about one-half of which was taken in Lyndon and St. Johnsbury. The stock of the Deming bank was afterwards increased to \$100,000 and a part of this increase also taken in Caledonia county. Mr. Dane was the real manager of the banks and his directors did not direct. The eastern stock holders rested satisfied so long as their dividends were forthcoming and sent nobody to carefully examine the condition of affairs. Mr. Dane took paper to large amounts that was questionable, but the interest of which continued for some time to be paid. He ventured out into a ranch speculation and even got some money into a railroad enterprise. After a while the collapse came. The government bank examiner discovered the irregularities and weakness of both the banks and the doors were closed. Mr. Dane, Mr. Seibold, a former cashier, and E. B. Chase, son of C. M. Chase of Lyndon who had been cashier of one of the banks, were put under arrest. From the best data obtainable it seems that the Silver City bank stock would be assessed to a small amount while the Deming stock is liable to be assessed \$100 a share.

The Lyndon bank, the Merchants bank of St. Johnsbury and many individuals—possibly other banks will be losers by the misfortune. A bad phase in the matter is that the Chases, C. M. and Henry have endorsed a large amount of paper which has been sent out there for investment. The loss, not only on the banks, but on endorsers falls heavily. Mr. Chase in his article in the *Union* says:

Without an original intention of misappropriating the funds of the bank, the president allowed himself to be tempted into irregular and improper investments in big expectations, with views perhaps of enriching himself, of building up his town, of making business for the banks and pleasing the stockholders with big dividends. Such may have been his original view of the situation, but it wears a different look today. Both banks are broken, and the Deming stockholders are liable to be assessed. It furnishes another item of proof that the first departure from the narrow and familiar path of legitimate banking into the broad and unknown highway of great expectations is the beginning of a down grade which has a big crash at the bottom, and it ought to be a sufficient lesson one-man banking, no matter how good the man, is never safe, and should, under no circumstances, be permitted.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest United States Government Food Report.*
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 105 Wall St., N. Y.

Gilman's.

DRESS STUFFS.—

The new spring wool goods for ladies' stylish suits are here. The Bedford Cords have been selling well. You will find them here in a dozen different colorings to choose from.

CHEVRON BEDFORD CORDS.—

In three different shades. Regular dollar goods at 89 cts. Serges you will find here in three qualities and in all leading shades. Henriettas of the best quality in ten colorings. Novelty suitings in spring shades.

PATTERN DRESSES.—

The choice ones we have only a single pattern of a style. They are not expensive either.

WASH GOODS.—

English Satines, very fine. Fast blacks and navy blues at 35 cts. per yard. No other store in the county keep as good.

SCOTCH GINGHAMS.—

The real Scotch and Barnaby's best, 32 inches wide, at 25 cts. per yd. Very fine dress gingham at 15 cts. Best Sonoras and others at 12½ and 10 cts. per yd.

TENNIS FLANNELS.—

Nearly a yd. wide, at 29 cts. per yd.

FLANNELETTES.—

At 8, 10, 12½ cts. You can find choicest styles here. Ladies can get dress goods here to please them, and the Trimmings, too.

LADIES' SPRING CLOAKS.—

Are selling well. It may pay you to come here for yours. There are Jackets, Top Coats and Capes.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—

Ladies can buy better boots or shoes in GILMAN'S store department, for less money, than at any other store in Orleans County.

At GILMAN'S, Newport, Vt.

The Bowker Fertilizer and NABASQUE GUANO

can be found at W. H. TIBBETTS, Coventry. Cracked Bone and oyster shells for poultry; Ground Bone for cattle

Have a fine line of GROCERIES,

Which will be sold cheap for cash. Can furnish 5, 10, 20, and 30 pound butter tubs; 5 lb. butter boxes, and 80 pound sugar tubs. I keep butter paper, and 50 cent Wells & Richardson butter color, for 35 cents.

Sap Pails, Sap Nails, and Spouts.

DIAMOND DYES, 7c a package.

PATENT MEDICINES.

A good assortment of TOBACCO and CIGARS, CONFECTIONARY, NUTS, etc.

Oranges, Lemons, and Yankee Notions.

Boots, Shoes, Rubbers.

Pickles, Onions, Squashes.

Split peas and other things too

numerous to mention. I take orders for RUBBER STAMPS and STENCILS. Come and examine my stock and get prices.

Your humble servant,

W. H. TIBBETTS,

Coventry, April 4.

This is to certify that I have given my son, Fred H. Goodwin, his time during the remainder of his minority. I shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.
Witness, H. N. STEVENS, R. B. GOODWIN
Craftsbury, Vt. March 25 1892.

OPERA HOUSE, BARTON,
Friday eve, April 8, 1892.

The Famous

LUCIER'S MINSTRELS

STRAFFIN & LUCIER, Managers.
Russian Uniform, Military Band & Orchestra.
Headed by the

Lucier Brothers.

Supported by a full and powerful company. A coterie of brilliant artists. Everything new, bright and sparkling, with every excellence refined, every feature of the highest grade, brimming over with refined fun, bursting with comical conclusions. The leaders of minstrelsy. Musical specialties, acrobatic features, clog dancers, etc.
Watch for the grand street parade. Don't miss the two grand free concerts by the famous Russian band of recognized soloists.
Dr. G. W. Huntley, General Representative.
Tickets at H. C. Pierce's Drug Store.

Dissolution Notice.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Baxter & Grow, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will hereafter be conducted by C. C. Grow, who will pay all bills due from the firm and collect all bills due to the firm. Please call at once and settle. Shall be at home after May 1st.
HIRAM BAXTER, C. C. GROW.

Barton, April 4, 1892.

Sheepmen 'Look!!'

WORLD RENOWNED, UNEQUALLED & POPULAR

COOPER DIP

CURES SCAB, PREVENTS DISEASE.

KILLS TICKS AND LICE, IMPROVES THE WOOL.

S. R. LATHE, Agent, Craftsbury, Vt.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BARTON NATIONAL BANK, BARTON, VT.
Hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Amory Davison, President. E. K. Dewey, Cashier.

CHARLES GRANT, BARTON, VT.
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JOSIAH A. PEARSON, BARTON, VT.
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Goods at Cost.

In order to exchange for space I will sell at

COS

the following goods

A quantity of square and 8-ket, Surcingle and Halters. Robes. Also a few pair of the

Barton F

Cardigans for Ladies and C. Far Caps.

These goods will be sold at cost. I also have on hand a

GROCE

Just received a load of 1. Sugar

F. T. F

East Albany, Vt.

ORLEANS TRUST

Commenced business March 31, 1891.

Statement at Close of Business Dec. 31, 1891.

Loans on mortgages, \$40,000.00
Other loans, 10,000.00
Stocks and bonds, 10,000.00
School Order, 10,000.00
Interest due, 10,000.00
Cash on hand, 10,000.00
Capital stock paid in, 10,000.00
Due Deposits, 10,000.00
Uncollected rents, 10,000.00
Bills payable, 10,000.00
Undivided profits, 10,000.00

This company receives deposits of one dollar and upward, up to pay interest at the rate of 6 per cent, which will be compounded if not called for.

This rate of interest is a stockholder who are holders of the stock for deposits.

This is a warranted savings sum deposited with it to exceeding the each are extra to the deposit.

Health is V

Dr. E. C. ...
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